



Agenda



Start	End	Main Auditorium	Speaker
0800	0805	Administrative Details	LTC Van De Hey
0805	0830	Welcome/Introductory Remarks	TRADOC/ARCIC Leadership
0830	0850	Briefing Multi-Domain Battle/TRADOC Big 6+1	LTC Chasse
0850	0900	Q&A, Briefing Multi-Domain Battle/TRADOC Big 6+1	
0900	0920	The Warfighters' Science and Technology Needs	Mr. Meneghini
0920	0930	Q&A, The Warfighters' Science and Technology Needs	
0930	0950	Force design efforts & the TRADOC Campaign of Learning	Mr. Bray
0950	1000	Q&A, Force design efforts & the TRADOC Campaign of Learning	
1000	1020	Defense Innovation Unit Experimental (DIUx)	LTC Gossett
1020	1030	Q&A, Defense Innovation Unit Experimental (DIUx)	
1030	1050	RAS draft requirements documents	MAJ Dvorak
1050	1100	Q&A, RAS	
1100	1120	CVMS draft requirements documents	LTC Sanchez
1120	1130	Q&A, CVMS	
1130	1200	Administrative	
1200	1330	Lunch/ reset/ move to Bldg 950	
1330	1500	Future Operating Environment/ Overmatch	TRADOC G2





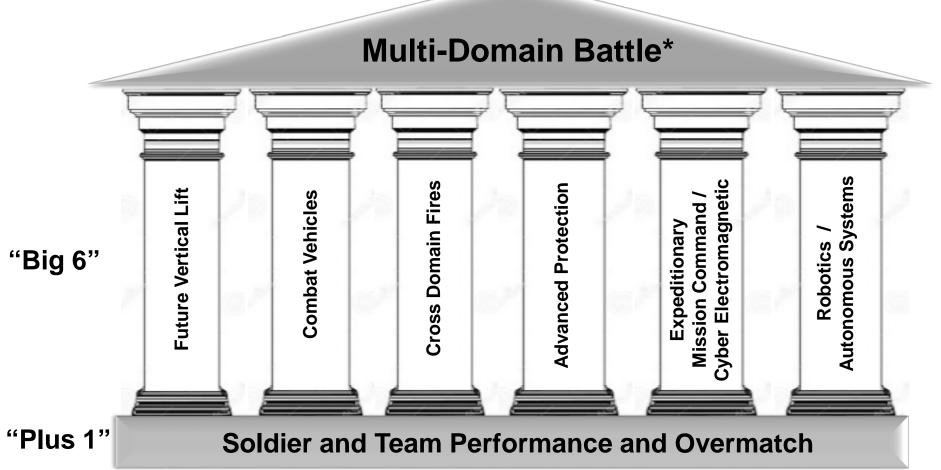
Multi-Domain Battle/ TRADOC Big 6+1 LTC Chasse (CARD)

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TRADOC "Big 6 Plus 1" Capabilities







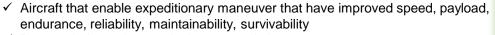
* Multi-Domain Battle: Cross-domain operations in context of joint combined arms maneuver that create temporary windows of superiority across multiple domains, and allow Joint Forces to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative.

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Required Capabilities to support Multi-Domain Battle TRADOC Big 6+1

Required Capabilities





Future Vertical Lift

Runway-independent tactical unmanned air systems

Light weight combat vehicle that provides mobile protected firepower to enable freedom of action and freedom of movement

✓ Assured close combat overmatch with superior mobility, protection and lethality to maneuver and survive in close combat against enemies possessing unmanned aircraft systems, rockets, mortars, artillery

Combat Vehicles

- Lethal and nonlethal fires impacting all domains and the electromagnetic spectrum to achieve desired effect while preventing fratricide and minimizing collateral damage
- ✓ Cross Domain Fires that project power from land by delivering timely & accurate effects into other domains

Cross Domain Fires

- ✓ Modular active protection systems that protect combat vehicles and aircraft from current. and future threats
- ✓ Ability to obscure the electromagnetic spectrum selectively to defeat or degrade adversary detection, observation, and engagement capabilities

Advanced Protection

- ✓ Ability to exercise mission command in denied and/or degraded environments to the company level
- Ability to command and control forward distributed and disaggregated forces and forces on the move
- √ Ability to execute offensive cyber and electromagnetic strikes at the tactical level
- ✓ Robust and self-healing network capable of operating in a denied/degraded environment.

Expeditionary Mission Command / Cyber **Electromagnetic**

Robotics /

- ✓ Robotic and autonomous systems that increase situational understanding, mobility, protection, lethality
- Unmanned aerial distribution platforms for responsive sustainment to dispersed units
- √ Capabilities that employ ahead of maneuver, establish networks, provide long-range fire data & enable local security

Autonomous Systems

- Enhanced Soldier lethality through improved fire control, night vision capabilities and countering targets in defilade
- ✓ Optimized Soldier and Squad performance
- ✓ Small unit leaders that are connected to the Network

Plus 1 Soldier & Team Performance & **Overmatch**

Multi-Domain

Battle

Cross-domain

operations in context of joint

combined arms

maneuver that

create temporary

windows of superiority across

multiple domains,

and allow Joint

Forces to seize.

retain, and exploit

the initiative



Big 6+1 Associated Objectives



2018-22 Objectives

<u>Aviation</u>: Set the foundational Aviation force structure by completing Aviation Restructure Initiative (ARI). Continue modernization of the current fleet: AH-64E, UH-60M/V, and CH-47F. Complete Joint Multi-Role Technology Demonstrator to inform Future Vertical Lift.

<u>Combat Vehicles</u>: Address IBCT mobility and lethality shortfalls (Ground Mobility Vehicle and Light Recon Vehicle – Interim JLTV). Improve Stryker Lethality to 2CR ISO ERI. AMPV Prototyping and Low Rate Production to replace obsolete M113. FFV Synthetic and Physical Prototyping and operational Modeling and Simulation. Develop next generation power trains delivering 50% increase in power density and durable light weight track to extend durability, reduce weight, and reduce cost.

<u>Cross Domain Fires</u>: Restore Volcano Dispensers to FMC status. Support USAREUR JEONS for SAVO (hand emplaced employment of Volcano). Field Spider 1A (improved control station). – (Ottawa-compliant)

<u>Robotics and Autonomous Systems</u>: Protecting the force at increased standoff distances. Improving sustainment through Automated Ground Resupply (Leader-Follower). Lighten the Soldier load. Improve situational awareness. Facilitating movement and maneuver (Route clearance and C-IED).

"I'm telling you right now, 10 years from now, if the first person through the breach isn't a robot, shame on us ...we can do this."

Deputy Secretary of Defense, Robert Work, November 7, 2015

<u>Advanced Protection</u>: Accelerate Active Protection NDI Strategy (ISO ERI). Begin S&T effort to develop Advanced Protection (ADPROS) (Air). Field Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) and Radar Warning Receiver (RWR) Upgrades. Begin fielding Advanced Threat Detection System (ATDS) and Common Infrared Countermeasure (CIRCM).

<u>Cyber and Electromagnetic</u>: Execute and effectively integrate space, cyberspace and EW operations in support of Unified Land Operations (ULO). Gain and maintain freedom of action and achieve periods of space, cyberspace, EW, and communications operations superiority.

<u>Soldier Team Performance & Overmatch</u>: Connect Small Unit Leaders to Network. Countering Targets in Defilade. Improve Soldier Lethality through Improved Fire Control and Night Vision Capabilities. Integration of Live and Synthetic Training into Soldier Systems. Manned and Unmanned Teaming. Baseline Soldier's Load through the Load Effects Assessment Program – Army (LEAP-A). Soldier Load Task Force.



Big 6+1 Associated Objectives



2023-27 Objectives

<u>Aviation</u>: Begin CH-47F Block II fielding. Complete AH-64E, UH-60M, and UH-60V fielding. Field disruptive technologies: Improved Turbine Engine Program (ITEP), Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE), Degraded Visual Environment (DVE) efforts, Small Guided Munitions (SGM). FVL Capability Sets 2 and 3 development. Field runway-independent Tactical UAS.

<u>Combat Vehicles</u>: Improve limited mobile protected firepower capabilities within the IBCTs and SBCTs (Modify existing platforms or COTS procurement, Engineer Change Proposals). Improve Stryker lethality through weapons and optics upgrades. Development of FFV capability to replace BFV FoV. Semi-autonomous and remote-operated ground recon systems to do dull, dirty, dangerous tasks to provide flexibility and tailorability to the CV fleet. High Capacity Band Track and Predictive / Adaptive Suspensions to reduce vehicle weight, cut fuel usage, and reduce lifecycle costs.

Cross Domain Fires: Terrain Shaping Obstacles. Field Ottawa-compliant Gator Landmine Replacement (DTSO).

<u>Robotics and Autonomous Systems</u>: Improve the autonomy of unmanned ground systems. Unmanned air cargo delivery. Increase payloads for ground and air platforms. Introduce exoskeleton technology.

<u>Advanced Protection</u>: Continue Development of Active Protection System under the Vehicle Protection Suite to reduce likelihood of detection and engagement by the enemy (adaptive armors, hardkill and softkill, active blast techniques). Complete ATDS and CIRCM fielding. Begin CIRCM Increment II. Continued ADPROS development, followed by initial fielding.

<u>Cyber and Electromagnetic</u>: Employ the full range of physical and virtual capabilities spanning operations in land, space, and cyberspace. Effectively combine space, cyberspace, EW, and communications operations to influence populations, deny, degrade, disrupt, and destroy adversary mission command networks and weapons systems; and conduct military deception. Maintain overmatch in the space and cyberspace domains. Counter enemies employing technology to disrupt U.S. advantages in communications, long-range precision fires, and surveillance. A-PNT mounted/dismounted capability with point protection, area protection for Army forces

<u>Soldier Team Performance & Overmatch</u>: Integration between Night Vision, Sensor, and Laser Technologies and Command and Control. Family of Vision and Mobility Capabilities. Next Generation Squad Weapons using Lightweight (i.e. polymer, case telescopic, caseless) Ammunition. Small Arms Fire Control (with wind-sensing), Improved Rapid Target Acquisition and Networked Lethality. Establish a Soldier Performance Center (SPC) and Soldier and Squad Performance Optimization (S2PO)



Big 6+1 Associated Objectives



2028-50 Objectives

Aviation: Field FVL Capability Sets 2 and 3. Field CH-47 Block III.

<u>Combat Vehicles</u>: Enhance ABCT deployability, mobility and lethality. New direct fire systems to include a new main battle tank. Divest BFV with FFV fielding. Assess feasibility and application of autonomous or semi-autonomous systems

<u>Cross Domain Fires</u>: Terrain Shaping Obstacles, emplace Close and Mid-range FASCAM before expiration of shelf life (Volcano, MOPMS, ADAM/RAAM, etc...). – (Ottawa-compliant)

Robotics and Autonomous Systems: Machine intelligence, perception, reasoning. Provide information that facilitates onward movement of early entry forces. Operate in advance of maneuver forces to establish network, provide long-range fire data and local security.

<u>Advanced Protection</u>: ADPROS fielding to legacy fleet. Integrate ADPROS and other advanced Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE) into FVL.

<u>Cyber and Electromagnetic</u>: Employ cyberspace offensive and defensive tools to support tactical, operational, and strategic formations. Use of lethal and nonlethal options at all Army echelons that create effects in support of campaign objectives.

Soldier Team Performance & Overmatch: Reduce Size, Weight and Power of Soldier capabilities. Expanding the Network with Lightweight Soldier Communication Capabilities. Integrate Live, Virtual, Constructive and Gaming Capabilities. Integrate Army Capability Enabler (ACE) Modern Warrior of 2050 initiatives.





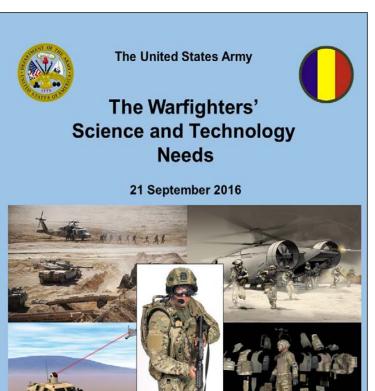
The Warfighters' Science and Technology Needs Mr. Meneghini (STRACD)

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Warfighters' Science and Technology Needs Bulletin





Purpose

This document provides an overview of the Warfighters' Science and Technology (S&T) needs to better inform those who develop material for the Army.

Produced by:

This document is based on:

- A letter sent by the CG, TRADOC to the AAE recommending prioritization of the Army S&T investment.
- A memorandum sent by the DD, ARCIC to the members of the 2-Star ASTWG.
- Memorandums from each of the COE CGs to the CG, TRADOC regarding their Warfighting Functional S&T Needs.
- The emerging Multi Domain Battle Concept.

Payoff:

- To assist in assessing how something under development will benefit the Warfighter in the Land Domain since it articulates how TRADOC will assess efforts.
- To assist in making decision on future developmental efforts since it reflect the direction the Army.





Future Force Design Efforts/Campaign of Learning COL Smith (F2025)

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CSA Priorities Linked to Force 2025





39th Chief of Staff of the Army Initial Message to the Army

We have the most skilled, ethical, and combat hardened Army in our Nation's history. No matter where we are around the world, America's Soldiers are displaying courage, commitment and character. We are demonstrating unparalleled competence and agility. And no matter the challenge, no matter how complex the environment, or how dangerous the situation, our Soldiers fight and win.

I am honored to lead this remarkable team.

I have three priorities:

##1. Readiness: (Current Fight) Our fundamental task is like no other – it is to win in the unforgiving crucible of ground combat. We must ensure the Army remains ready as the world's premier combat force. Readiness for ground combat is – and will remain – the U.S. Army's #1 priority. We will always be ready to fight today, and we will always prepare to fight tomorrow. Our most valued assets, indeed, the Nation's most valued assets, are our Soldiers and our solemn commitment must always be to never send them into harm's way untrained, poorly led, undermanned, or with less than the

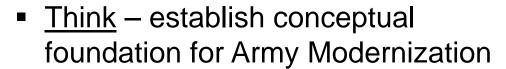
#2. Future Army: (Future Fight) We will do what it takes to build an agile, adaptive Army of the future. We need to listen and learn – first from the Army itself, from other services, from our interagency partners, but also from the private sector, and even from our critics. Developing a lethal, professional and technically competent force requires an openness to new ideas and new ways of doing things in an increasingly complex world. We will change and adapt.

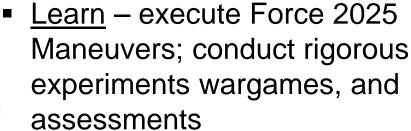
#3. Take Care of the Troops; (Always) Every day we must keep foremest in our minds our Soldiers, Civilians, and their Families. Our collective strength depends on our people - their mental and physical resilience is at our core. We must always treat each other with respect and lead with integrity. Our Soldiers are the crown jewels of the Nation; we must love them, protect them, and always keep faith with them.

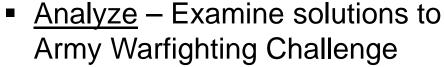
I am honored and proud to serve with you. Thank you for your service and



Future Force Development







Implement – work as an extension of Army Staff



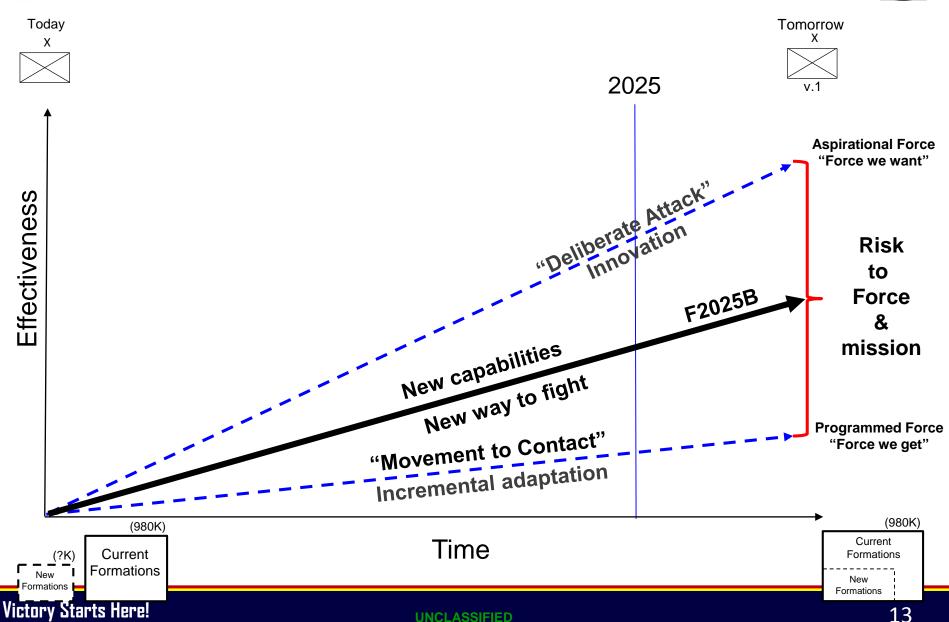
"One of our most important duties as Army professionals is to think clearly about the problem of future armed conflict."

- General David Perkins

Force Design Approach

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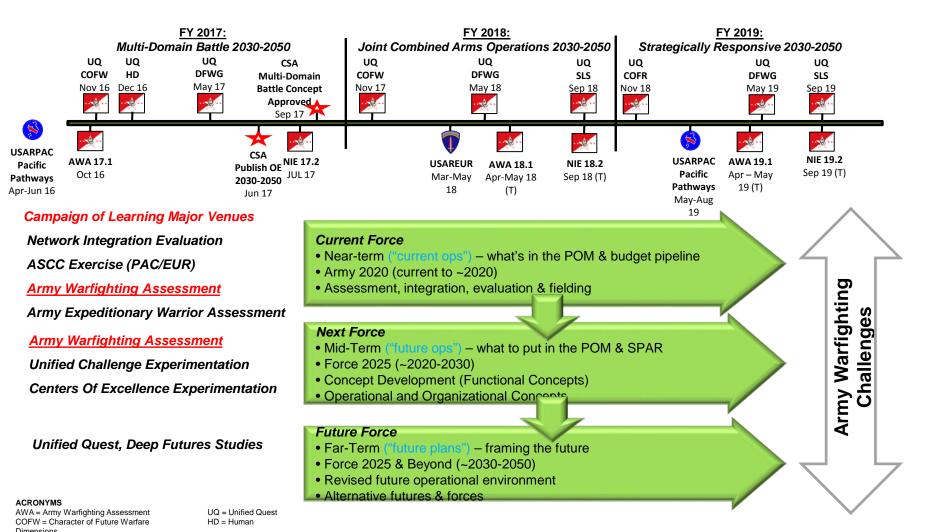




The Army's Campaign of Learning

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DFWG = Deep Future Wargame Integration Evaluation SLS = Senior Leaders Seminar NIE = Network



Learning Events



- Unified Quest. Enables Army leaders to understand, visualize, describe, direct, lead and assess Future Force (2025-2050) development efforts.
- Unified Challenge Army Experimentation. A series of experiments that will assess the Army's capability to meet projected operational challenges through 2030.
- Army Warfighting Assessments. Allows the Army to explore the "art of the possible," assess concepts, refine requirements, improve systems engineering processes and apply lessons learned to enhance the integration and acquisition of network capabilities.
- Network Integration Evaluation. Adaptive and evolutionary approach to designing, integrating, and maturing the Army's tactical network and ensures that the Network satisfies the functional requirements of the force.





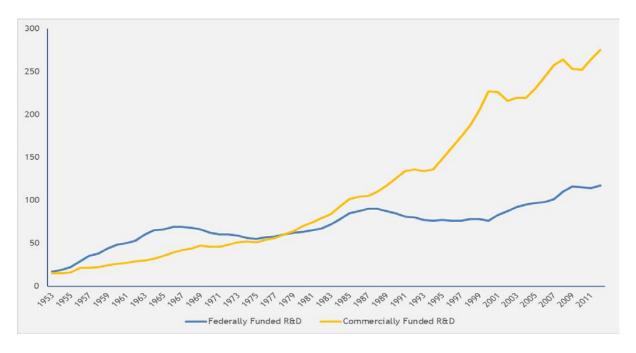
Defense Innovation Unit Experimental (DIUX) LTC Gossett (DIUX)

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U.S. COMMERCIAL R&D IS OUTPACING FEDERAL R&D

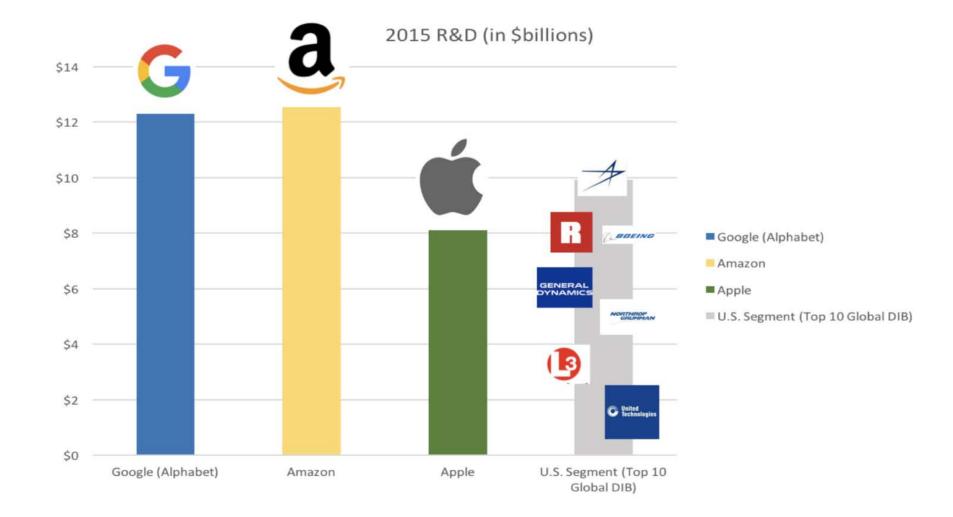














Differentiating DoD Tech Activities





RDECOM: innovative research, development and engineering



DoD Labs: basic research through defense system DoD IP Focused acquisition support



DARPA: Breaking barriers in science & technology to prevent and create strategic surprise.



DoD's University Research Initiative: accelerate research progress and transition of research results to application

Army Venture Capital Initiative

IN-Q-TEL

AVCI/In-Q-Tel: Investing in companies that modify commercial tech for intelligence needs

Commercial IP

Focus

Rapid Capability Office: Developing and deploying new military systems or modifications to existing systems



DIUx: Accessing commercial technology not currently used by the department and applying it to warfighter needs



Rapid Equipping Force: Provide innovative material solutions to meet urgent needs



Mandate and National Footprint



Q4 FY16

Engagement events in 9 states

300+ competing co.'s in 31 states





How to work with us ideas@diux.mil



DoD Customer Identifies Problem

Works with DIUx to elaborate "problem to solve"

Assigns Product Manager

Secures co-funding in year of execution

DIUx Prototypes / Pilots Solutions

Co-funds preferred solution; leads evaluation efforts
Focused on speed (<60 days to contract) and efficiency

DoD Customer Works
W/DIUx to Transition

Able to use CSO for follow-on sole source procurement Tracks value to the warfighter



Commercial Solutions Opening (CSO) vs. FAR

VS



CSO

- Simple diux.mil solicitation
- <60 days to award
- Unprotestable award
- . Negotiable payment milestones
 - Negotiable terms/conditions
 - Negotiable IP/data rights
- Commercial accounting standards
- Sole source justification for follow on procurement

FAR

- Complicated fbo.gov solicitation 18+ months to award
- Protestable award
- . Set payment milestones
- Gov't terms/conditions required
- Stringent IP/data rights
- DCAA accounting standards
- . Sole source procurement difficult



Progress to Date



12 contracts

36
MILLION DOLLARS

59 DAYS

\$1 DIUx: \$3 DoD



DIUx PORTFOLIO (Q4 FY16)







2017 Portfolio Focus

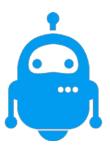












Networking & Security

Systems & Analytics

Life Sciences

Space

Autonomy

Task Forces: PNT, C-UAS, Computer Vision, Chinese VC





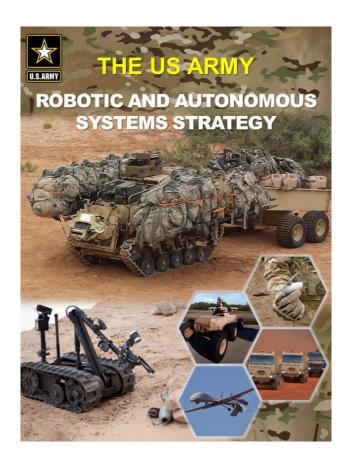
Robotic and Autonomous Systems (RAS) MAJ Mike Dvorak ARCIC Robotics Branch

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Robotic and Autonomous Systems Strategy





Objective Capabilities: Over the next 25 years, RAS supports the Army to:

- 1. Increase situational awareness
- Lighten the Warfighters' physical and cognitive workloads
- 3. Sustain the force with improved distribution, throughput, and efficiency
- 4. Facilitate movement and maneuver
- 5. Protect the force

Endstate: Increase combat effectiveness of the future force and maintain overmatch against enemies.





RAS Requirements Status



- 1. Universal Controller CPD to be separated from CDD
- 2. Common Robotic System (Individual) Approved CDD
- 3. Common Robotic System (Heavy) Draft CDD
- 4. Squad Multi-Purpose Equipment Transport Draft CDD-AROC JAN'17
- 5. Leader-Follower Automated Resupply Draft CDD-AROC-FEB'17
- 6. Robotic Wingman need CDD for '19 (FCS; JCTD)
- 7. Rucksack Portable UAS- Approved CPD (SRM)
- 8. Tethered Unmanned Aerial System No Document
- 9. Future Family of Tactical UAS (Group 3) Draft ICD in DA Staffing



Robotic Wingman



Two S&T development phases

Robotic Wingman (2016-2023)

- -M113 or HMWWV
- -Teleoperation technology+



Program of Record-1

Semi-Autonomous Robotic Wingman (2023-2035)

- -Existing combat vehicles used
- -Increase in semi-autonomous capability:

Leader-Follower,

Waypoint Navigation,

Obstacle Detection/Avoidance



Program of Record-2

Autonomous Robotic Wingman (2035-2045)

- -Purpose built platform
- -Fully autonomous navigation capability (teleoperated weapons)



<u>Platform requirements/challenges</u>: Autonomous off-road mobility, obstacle detection and avoidance

<u>Lethal Payload requirements/challenges</u>: external power, self-reload, switch ammo, greater ammo storage

Semi-autonomous weapons station to manage latency and delays



Abrams Lethality Enabler (ALE)





Demonstration:

What: Abrams Lethality Enabler

Experiment

When: Summer 2017

Where: Fort Benning, GA

Why: Assessing augmentation of loader

with UGV roles



Robotic Wingman - JCTD



S&T Demonstrator - TARDEC, ARDEC, ONR 30



←-Phase 1: Summer '17 – Fort Benning

M113 Demonstrator (Phase 2)





Wingman Payload objectives/challenges



- Situational delay vs. latency (need semi-autonomy)
- Field of view (few cameras vs. cameras, Soldiers and buddyteams)
- Data/target sharing (UxS, sensors, e.g. LRAS3)
- Network connection (local then global)
- RWS System Requirements:
- Purpose Built Externally Powered Weapon
- Not gas fed w/ recoil
- Remotely Reload
- Increased Stowed Ammo Load and remote type change
- Ethernet Based Architecture



Field of View (Soda Straw)



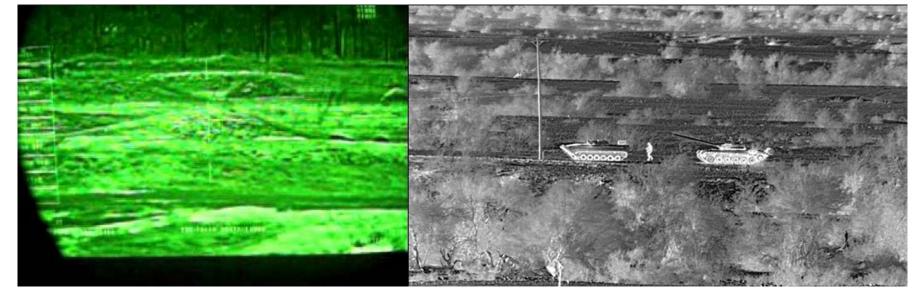






Targeting Steps





Targeting steps:

Scan/Acquire ID Track Decide



Targeting 1







Targeting - 2





1945m

GUN

MSS OK

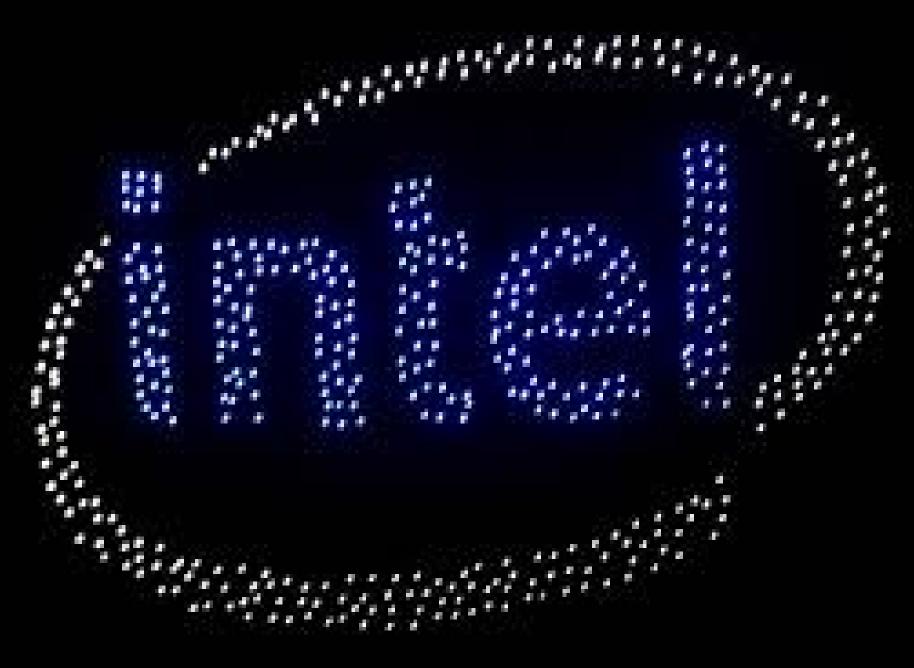


Wingman Platform Objectives/Challenges



- Platform objectives/challenges:
- Obstacle detection and avoidance; dynamic obstacles; dust, negative obstacles, water and brush/vegetation
- Haptic feedback, driver warnings, reverse-driving
- Dynamic operations; semi-autonomous capabilities
- Speed limited to control & sensors (20-25~ mph); stability control
- Humans in the loop (adds delay; need robots capable of reaction)
- Incorporate operator into systems to mitigate shortfalls with autonomy
- Throughput and bandwidth of comm's
- GPS-denied; C2 vehicle for mapping, dead-reckoning, local comms
- Operation in EW environments (hacking/tamper, spoofing, jamming)
- System of System teaming mobility and targeting system together
- Separate platform and payload operator
- Canned and automated maneuvers with a push of the button
- 24/7 all-weather sensors temperature and weather limitations





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Tactical UAS









Raven; Puma; Conceptual Short-Range Micro UAS

Conceptual Short-Range Micro UAS

One example of Soldier Borne Sensor (ProxDynamics)



Rooster by Roboteam



Tethered UAS by Sky
Sapience



Pegasus by Robotic Research











References



Slide 7:

Left picture:

http://defence.pk/threads/armata-russia%E2%80%99s-top-secret-battle-tank-captured-on-video.366780/page-3

Right Picture: http://www.steelbeasts.com/sbwiki/index.php?title=M60A3_(TTS)

Slide 8:

Right picture: https://www.army.mil/article/133474/Night_turns_into_day__Army_researchers_enable_night_lethality

Left picture: https://www.youtube.com/watch/v%3Dpg7cTXvvIQU&psig=AFQjCNEx17xhx-dww09Fm6Yufvh631X9kQ&ust=1481694228552323

Slide 9:

Top left picture: http://forums.eugensystems.com/viewtopic.php?t=57965&start=70

Top right picture: http://www.military.com/video/operations-and-strategy/air-strikes/apache-fires-rockets-on-insurgents/2160386671001

Bottom picture: https://thesovietarmourblog.blogspot.com/2015/05/t-72-soviet-progeny.html

Slide 10:

Top left picture: www.tank-net.com/forums/index.php/showtopic%3D39887&psig=AFQjCNG1eAyWta 997k-et4MZzP6KByeYA&ust=1481689713643890

Top right picture: www.military.com/video/aircraft/military-aircraft/lockheed-martin-sniper-targeting-pod%2F3778025551001&psig=AFQjCNE89Vfr43taVxdDKNLrTi5jVx5CPQ&ust=1481689878338404

Bottom right picture:

https://www.thesovietarmourblog.blogspot.com/2015/05/t-72-soviet-

progeny.html&bvm=bv.141320020,d.cGw&psig=AFQjCNEhliHdQGZg74r_AiBzlcklcC9wWw&ust=1481689682248426\

Slide 12: Disney and Intel Corp.

https://qzprod.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/disney-intel-drone-light-show.jpg?quality=80&strip=all

Slide 13: Intel Corp.

https://newsroom.intel.com/editorials/intel-and-drone-technology-breaking-new-ground/

Slide 14: Roboteam Rooster, Skysapience Tethered UAS, Robotic Research Pegasus

Left bottom picture of Roboteam "Rooster" taken by Michael Dvorak at Roboteam NA HQ.

Middle bottom picture from http://www.skysapience.com/

Right bottom picture of Robotic Research "Pegasus" taken by Michael Dvorak at U.S. Army event

Slide 15: Chipotle: http://www.andnowuknow.com/quick-dish/chipotle-deploys-delivery-drones/melissa-de-leon/50841

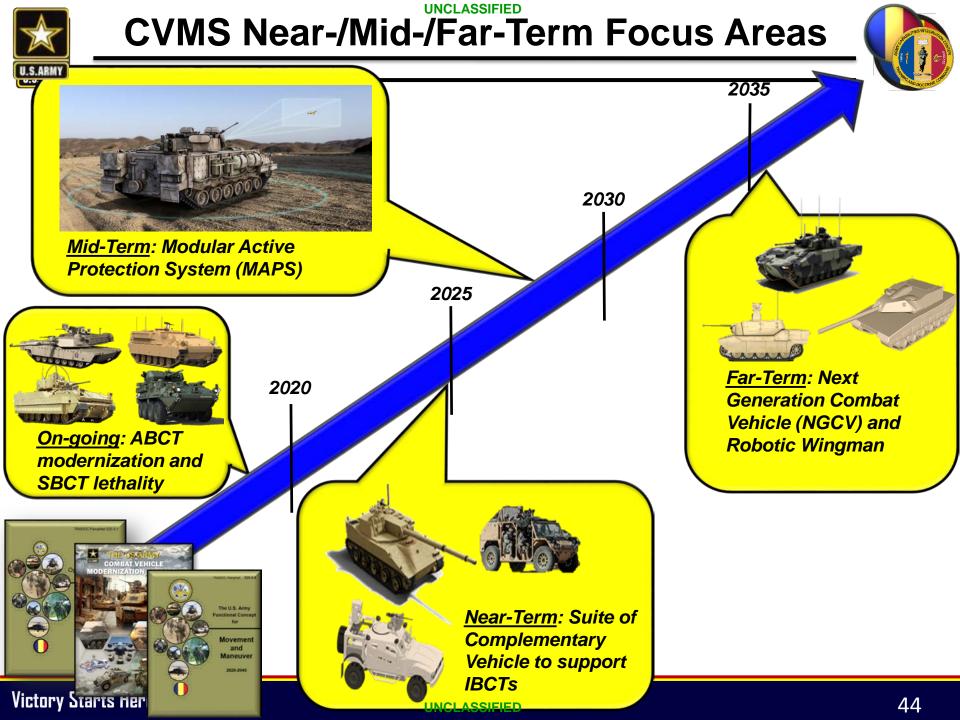
Amazon Prime Air: http://www.valuewalk.com/2015/03/amazon-prime-air-faa-approval/





Combat Vehicle Modernization Strategy (CVMS) LTC Sanchez (MASD)

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Means Required for Tomorrow



IBCT	Mobility	Protection	Lethality	1	Priorities
	TO SECOND	Need SPS for mission tailorable options, depth			 Tactical Mobility (near) Mobile Protected Firepower (near/mid) Light Recon and Security Capability (mid/far)
	Need a light solution that moves squad faster than threat	and security operations to provide formation protection	Need mobile, protected, precise firepower	\setminus	Future Requirements for Light Combat Vehicles (Far)
SBCT	Mobility	Protection	Lethality	17	уL
					 Protection and Power Upgrades (near) Lethality Upgrades Missile/Cannon
	Need upgrade to gain mobility lost to underbelly protection	Need ability to defeat man-portable rockets and missiles	Need precise firepower to kill infantry, ATGMs and vehicles at range		(mid) Future Requirements for Future Medium Combat Vehicle (far)
ABCT	Mobility	Protection	Lethality	$ \rangle$	<u>/</u>
	Need bridging and recovery assets for complete formation	Need Sufficient protection against threat spectrum	Need Autonomy and advanced solutions for	/ \	 Replace Obsolete Vehicles (near) Next Gen Combat Vehicle (mid/far) Autonomous Capabilities (far)
	mobility	for all vehicles	overmatch improvement		Residual Risk
				'	Nesidual Nisk

Formations possess the appropriate combination of mobility, protection and lethality to win and achieve overmatch against likely threat, under anticipated mission variables



Maneuver Portfolio Capability Documents



- 1. Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle CDD: AROC Approved
- 2. Mobile Protected Fire Power ICD: AROC Approved
- 3. Ground Mobility Vehicle (GMV) Draft CPD: At HQDA G8
- 4. Light Reconnaissance Vehicle (LRV) Draft CDD: At MCoE
- 5. Vehicle Protection Suite (VPS) ICD: At HQDA G8
- 6. Next Generation Combat Vehicle (NGCV) ICD: At MCoE



GMV Requirements



Requirements Update: AoA complete and results approved by ASARC; CPD revisions complete; AROC (CPD Approval) process initiated 2Q FY17

(U) Draft GMV CDD Requirements.

- (U) Lethality n/a. GMV is not intended to be a fighting vehicle platform. Lethality will be provided by the Squad's organic weapon systems when dismounted.
- (U) Mobility A GMV equipped infantry platoon moving in tactical formation shall traverse 62 miles in 8 hours over OMS/MP terrain (operate 70% of the time on unimproved surfaces, capable of traversing fine grain soils with a Rating Cone Index of 22). Able to transport a nine Soldier squad under rollover protection structure with equipment and supplies to sustain three days of combat operations.
- (U) Protection n/a. GMV is not intended to protect the Infantry Squad while mounted. Soldiers operating in GMV have same level of protection as those moving on foot to the objective, but must have a crush resistant frame structure capable of supporting 100 percent of its own Gross Vehicle Weight.
- (U) Transportability GMV at vehicle curb weight (4,500lbs) shall be air transportable by UH-60L and CH-47F with no vehicle disassembly. Two UH-60L shall be able to transport GMV(s) and a 9-Soldier Squad to a minimum operating radius (OR) of 30 nautical miles (NM) with sufficient fuel to return. CH-47 with a 9-Soldier Squad shall be able to transport a GMV (externally and internally) to a minimum OR of 50 NM with sufficient fuel to return. Transportability environmental conditions for both aircraft is high-hot 4,000 feet Pressure Altitude, 95 degrees Fahrenheit ambient temperature. At vehicle curb weight be Low Velocity Airdrop (LVAD) capable from C-130 and C-17 aircraft.
- **(U) Sustainability** n/a. The reliability and maintainability (R&M) characteristics are established and controlled by the commercial marketplace that has achieved a balance between reliability and cost.
- (U) Energy User accepts the energy efficiency of the COTS NDI systems.
- (U) Size, Weight and Power Cooling (SWAP-C)
 - (U) Net-Ready n/a. All Infantry Squad communication will be accomplished with existing dismounted or man-packed radios. GMV shall not connect to the enterprise network.



MPF Requirements



Requirements Update: OSD/AAE approved MDD; AoA initiated; Draft CDD informed by CSA guidance (AROCM 16-19/16-20)

(U) CSA Directed Requirements (AROCM 16-20).

- (U) Lethality MPF must be capable of applying sustained, precise, immediate, lethal, long-range fires, on the move, in day, night and all weather conditions with a main weapon between 50mm and 120mm cannon. MPF main gun will be capable of suppressing and destroying 2nd tier main battle tank equivalent armor, destroying and neutralizing a bunker, conducting wall breach, and destroying light armor.
- (U) Mobility MPF will be a tracked vehicle capable of pivot steer and possess the physical dimension necessary to operate in complex urban and restrictive terrain. Must be capable of traversing steep hills, narrow trails, and routine natural and manmade obstacles during day or night conditions. Must keep pace with other elements of the formation.
- (U) Protection MPF will protect the crew from small arms, heavy machine gun, overhead artillery and select CE (chemical energy) and KE (kinetic energy) fires, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), Rocket Propelled Grenades (RPG), and Explosive Formed Penetrators (EFPs). MPF will be capable of increasing protection through the use of add-on armor (e.g., reactive tiles, slat and bar armor, and underbody protection). MPF should be capable of hosting an existing non-developmental Vehicle Protection Suite (VPS)/ Active Protective System (APS).
- (U) Transportability Deploy two combat ready MPF in Essential Combat Configuration (ECC) Level I protection by a single C-17 aircraft with no change required to the physical configuration. MPF air transport weight will not exceed 32 tons including all Basic Issue Items (BII), Mission Command equipment, excluding ammunition and Soldier equipment Low Velocity Air Drop (LVAD) from C-17 is desired but not required. MPF must be transportable worldwide by all other modes of transportation, including sea, highway, and rail.
- (U) Sustainability In full combat configuration achieve an Operational Availability to complete a 3 day Seize the Initiative Phase based on the MPF Operational Mode Summary and Mission Profile (OMS/MP). Reliability and sustainability must be compatible with infantry units operating in austere environments.
- (U) Size, Weight and Power Cooling (SWAP-C)
 - (U) Net-Ready Provide sufficient space, power, cooling and the interfaces to facilitate integration of network technologies comparable to those currently found in ABCT combat vehicles as well as those planned for future integration in ABCT combat vehicles. Objective requirement to host or cooperate with future unmanned platforms (air and ground).



LRV Requirements



Requirements Update: JLTV as INTERIM LRV solution; Funding aligned for JLTV/LRV lethality upgrades; JLTV-Reconnaissance Variant (RV) annex in staffing; LRV Draft CDD being generated at MCoE; proposed AROC (CDD approval) 1Q FY18

(U) Draft LRV CDD Requirements.

- (U) Lethality LRV will be capable of day/night and adverse weather engagements against point moving targets to 1000m. It will incorporate armament (ammunition consistent with current and projected future joint service programs) capable of defeating light-medium armored vehicles and ground personnel in the open, within urban structures, and earthen bunkers and maintain over-match lethality. LRV will mount a modular weapon station capable of accepting either RWS-J, LRAS3, or medium caliber lethality. It must have the ability to store one Javelin and CLU, and one AT4 internally or externally. LRV will incorporate a secondary mounted machine gun armament (equal or greater lethality to M240).
- (U) Mobility Possess tactical mobility (over 300mi) required to carry 6 Soldiers with equipment for 72 hours to support the IBCT across worldwide terrain, climatic conditions, and soil types (Rating Cone Index of 22) at speeds consistent with conducting fast-paced military operations (0-60 acceleration in 25 seconds).
- (U) Protection LRV will protect the crew from small arms to NATO Standardization Agreement (STAGNAG) 4569 Level 1, and the ability to accept modular upgrades including RPG threats and anti-personnel mines. LRV will provide scalable, modular armor solutions to protect the crew.
- (U) Transportability Transportable worldwide by air, sea, highway, and rail. LRV at full combat configuration shall be Low Velocity Airdrop (LVAD) capable from a C-130 and C-17 aircraft. At full combat configuration be capable of being externally transportable by CH-47F at High/Hot conditions with a operating radius of 30 NM.
- (U) Sustainability LRV shall have a 95% probability of completing its 300mi mission at 92% Operational Availability during the 96-hour Major Combat Operation (MCO) as outlined in the OMS/MP.
- (U) Energy LRV, in combat configuration, with Level 1 armor protection, and using standard (JP8) fuel, will have sufficient fuel to operate for a 72 hour mission cycle without refueling while providing power at sustained loads to support all electrical equipment with a 20% margin.
- (U) Size, Weight and Power Cooling (SWAP-C) LRV will have sufficient SWAP-C to integrate and host network components applicable to its mission role for the formation it supports.
 - (U) Net-Ready Solution architecture products compliant with DOD Enterprise Architecture based on integrated DODAF content; compliant with Net-Centric Data Strategy and Net-Centric Services Strategy, and the principles and rules in the DOD Information Enterprise Architecture; compliant with GIG Technical Guidance; compliant information assurance requirements; and compliant with supportability requirements (SAASM, Spectrum and JTRS requirements).
 - (U) Cyber LRV will be designed to support the Spectrum Supportability requirements of the Joint Battle Command Platform (JBC-P) CPD.



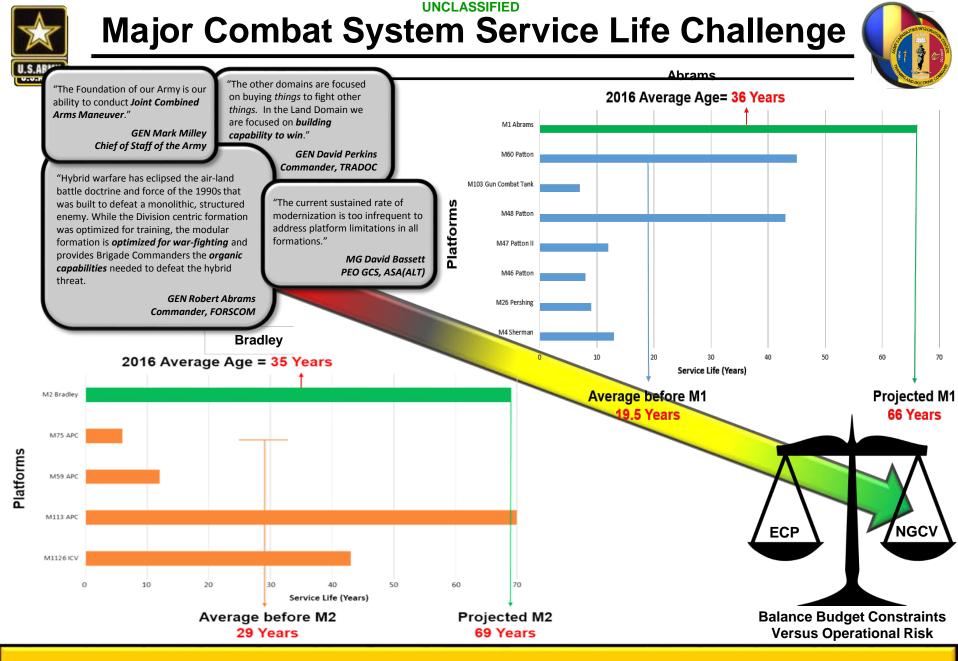
VPS Requirements



Requirements Update: ICD at DA for staffing; proposed AROC (ICD/MDD Approval)
2Q FY 17; MCoE M & S analysis begun 1Q FY17

(U) Draft VPS ICD Requirements.

- (U) Lethality Modular, flexible protection above base vehicle configuration against the following threats: incoming direct or indirect fired threat munitions, Rocket Propelled Grenades (RPG), Anti-Tank Guided Missiles (ATGMs), explosively formed projectiles (EFP), Kinetic Energy (KE) munitions, rockets, cannons, lethal unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), air to ground missiles, IEDs and anti-material sniper rifles.
- (U) Mobility VPS should operate in the same environmental conditions as the host vehicle.
- (U) Protection Prevent kinetic attacks, mitigate lethal effects, and minimize effects from Projectile attacks.
 Includes full frontal, side, top, and rear protection capabilities and minimizes hazards to personnel and equipment in close proximity to the vehicle.
- (U) Transportability VPS should operate in the same operational and environmental conditions as the host vehicle and be mountable and dismountable by any Soldier utilizing BCT organic assets.
- (U) Sustainability Deployment and distribution includes the ability to strategically and operationally move forces and sustainment to the point of need and operate the Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise.
- (U) Size, Weight and Power Cooling (SWAP-C) Minimal SWAP-C impact on host vehicle.



At current funding levels, the Bradley and Abrams will be in the Army inventory for 50-70 years. We need combat vehicles optimized for the 21st Century.



Next Generation Combat Vehicle



Next Gen Powertrain, Energy storage, Track & Suspension, LW Structures











Mobility



Lethality

Next Gen Weapons
And Ammunition, Ammunition
Handling and Fire Control,
Hostile Fire Detection (sensors)



VPS/MAPS/APS
Adaptive Armor
Combat Vehicle Adaptive Armor
Adaptive, Cooperative Protection





NGCV integrates existing technology currently on other platforms while investing in new leap-ahead/disruptive technologies optimized for the 21st Century.



Closing Comments



- CIE. The next CIE will be in the July/August 2017 timeframe
- FIND. The next FIND will be conducted in conjunction with Winter AUSA, March 2017
- CIE Feedback. https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/RVNLV2L
- Mad Scientist Fictional Writing Contest. will accept submissions between November 22, 2016 and February 15, 2017. For full details, go to APAN: https://community.apan.org/wg/tradoc-g2/mad-scientist/p/science_fiction_writing_contest/
- Classified Session.
 - No phones, recording devices, computers, cameras, smart watches, etc.
 - Will begin at 1330hrs in the Morelli conference room.
 - o Park in back of the TRADOC HQ building.
 - Leave time to receive your badge and find a seat.